THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1833.

ON TRANSPLANTING IN AUTUMN.

We have observed that many cultivators are afraid to remove a tree in autumn until the leaves have either dropped or turned yellow; but we can assure them that unless the weather be very dry, they may begin with great safety as soon as the sun has crossed the *Line*. We have seen cherry trees of good size, in full leaf, and very green,—transplanted exactly at that period, and we have never seen any trees that succeeded better. We would remark however, that they were only removed about thirty rods, and the fibrous roots had no opportunity to wither.

We are satisfied that trees transplanted early in autumn, are likely to do better than such as are removed late in the season. The roots will begin to grow, and to derive that nourishment from the soil, which protects them, if in any degree tender, against the severities of winter; and in all cases where the *spongioles* can be preserved fresh and uninjured,—but more especially where a considerable portion of the earth can be removed with the roots,—the leaves should be carefully retained, so that the elaboration of the sap may continue without interruption.

Where the roots have to remain for any considerable time out of the ground however, we think it would probably be best to remove the leaves entirely. We once took up a pear tree in autumn, more than a fortnight before the sun crossed the Line, which was wholly deprived of it leaves, and kept about ten days unplanted, without its sustaining the least injury. We supposed it did better from losing its leaves, because the office of these, is to expose the sap to the air and light,—a process which exhales a great quantity of water; and as a constant draft towards the leaves is maintained, and as no corresponding supply can be derived from the roots, we think the effect of the leaves must be partially to exhaust the sap. This reason accords with the practice of some nurserymen who remove the leaves from scions in order to preserve them from withering.

PRESERVING LATE SET PLANTS FROM THE FROST.

In our paper of last week, we gave directions for preserving late planted strawberries from the frost. By the same easy method any other plants may be prevented from being thrown out; and we wish to call the attention of horticulturists particularly to the subject at this season. A plant that has but a little root loosely planted, and consequently not well fostened in the soil, cannot resist the heaving of the frozen surface, which closes round it like a collar, and lifts it from its place. Bulbs are generally exempt from this danger for two reasons: the large roots operate like an anchor, and most of them send up no leaves before spring. In common dry soil however, plants without any top and set two inches below the surface, will be safe from this operation.

THE WHEAT FLY.

We left it to be inferred, in our comments upon the communication of Mr. Gorrie, on this subject, that late fall sown grain would probably escape the ravages of this insect. We have now reason to doubt the correctness of this inference. In conversing with a very intelligent Scotch farmer, whom Mr. Loudon has classed among the first of his country, we learn, that most of the wheat in Lower Canada, which is almost exclusively spring sown, has suffered severely from the fly. Our informant states, that he has been familiar with this fly, and carefully noted its habits, for many years; that sometimes the early sown, and sometimes the late sown, is most injured; that the fly which produces the maggot abides but a short time; and that unless the wheat head is then recently developed, or is bursting the sheath, it escapes injury. He thinks nothing will destroy the insect which will not injure the grain. We asked him if he had tried lime? He replied no. Without being confident of its efficacy, we yet indulge the hope, that lime may be found beneficial, when applied to the standing crop, in the manner we have before suggested. B.

AMERICAN GRAPES.

We make the following extracts from our correspondence:

"I can recommend the Catawba as a fine table grape, it being intermediate between the Bland and the Isabella nearer in quality to the Bland, though it is better adapted than the latter grape to our climate, appearing hardier, ripening much earlier. It well deserves a place in every garden.

"The extreme dislike which some Europeans have expressed to our foxy grapes, had led me to suspect there was something more than simple taste concerned in the matter. It is not unlikely however, that their grapes and ours of the same kind may be very different in flavor from a difference of climate. In a cool wet season like the present, many of our grapes are less highly flavored than in other years.

"I have heretofore been very partial to the fruit of exotic vines; but that partiality has abated; and I am not quite certain that it even now exists. Some of our American varieties are very delicious. When I hand both native and exotic grapes to persons not much used to these fruits, a decided majority of them prefer the former; and the Isabella in particular is a great favorite. On these accounts as well as for their superior hardiness, I mean to increase my collection of American Vines; and wish to know through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, if the *Elsingburgh*, *Dennistun's*, or the *Honey grape*, can be procured at any of the nurseries in your quarter?"

ON THE BAROMETER AS AN INDEX OF THE WEATHER.

In *Silliman's Journal* there are several very interesting papers on Meteorology by W. C. Redfield of New-York; and none more so than one contained in the last number of that excellent work. I was greatly surprised however, to find the followlng passage:

"The fall of the barometer has no necessary and immediate connection with rain, although storms of wind which affect the barometer, are often attended by rain. It appears from the observations of the Marquis *Poleni* that in 1175 instances of falls of rain, the barometer only sunk 758 times, being 645 to 1000. *In the United States, the most copious rains sometimes fall during an unusual elevation of the barometer.*"

For the last six months, we have very closely observed this instrument, in order to judge what changes of the weather were soon to happen; and in no instance have we had any rain worthy of notice, without its being preceded by a considerable depression of the mercury. It is true, it has sometimes risen during a heavy rain, but this has only happened when the wind had *shifted*, or was *about shifting* to the north of west.

On the other side of the Allegany range of mountains, thunder storms often approach from the northwest which are sometimes attended with much rain; and *it may be* without any sinking of the barometer. Neither does it indicate those misty showers from the north west that occur in the Genesee Country, and which sometimes terminate a long storm; but it is to be observed that it had previously indicated the storm of which these showers form the termination. Our observations show a depression of the mercury whenever the south wind sets in as a prelude to rainy weather.

Some writer has endeavored to show that a greater depression in the barometer takes place in the higher latitudes; and that the south wind is a necessary consequence of the heavier part of the atmosphere rushing north to restore the equilibrium. On this hypothesis, if the atmosphere were of equal density above and below, the surface would form an inclined plane towards the north; and so long as the current from the south contiuued, so long would the mercury continue to sink in the barometer. On the reverse, the first shifting of the wind to an opposite quarter, indicates the setting in of a higher tide, and a corresponding increase of depth and weight in the atmosphere which must necessarily cause the mercury to rise. I will only remark that it may be calm at the surface of the earth sometime after the current from the north west has set in over head; and which may account for the rising of the barometer before the wind is perceived. We want however, more observations.

The whole number of births in Philadelphia during the last thirteen years was 83,042—the number of deaths for the same period, 56,218; leaving an excess of births of 26,824.

ALADDIN'S LAMP,

Is the title of a literary monthly publication, the first No. of which has just appeared from the press of Van Norden, New York. This number is said to be the sole production of its editor, who is reputed to be a LADY, well known in our literary circles, and of no inconsiderable fame in the department of horticulture. Price $5 per annum, payable in advance.

The principal objects of the work are avowed to be, "to create a taste for *natural science*," "to alleviate the condition of *poor* women," and "to ensure greater safety to travelers." The perusal of the published number has afforded us much satisfaction, the style is polished and chaste, and the matter interesting. From the distinguished literary character of the reputed editor, and the specimen before us, we think the Lamp will recreate and enlighten the mind; and we hope it may, in the words of its author, "light its possessors to honors and wealth."

☞ By some mistake in mailing No. 45 of this paper, a small portion of our subscribers have been supplied with *No.* 44. Those who have received duplicates of the latter number, and have not received No. 45, will please write their name on the margin of the paper *with their place of residence*, and return them by mail, addressed "Genesee Farmer, Rochester." By so doing they will oblige the publishers and enable them to forward No. 45 to those subscribers who have not yet received it.

For the Genesee Farmer.

NORTH EAST STORMS.

In the first volume of the Genesee Farmer, at pages 41 and 49, I made some remarks on the exemption of this district from the north east storms that frequently occur in the maritime parts of the United States. I now offer another proof of this remarkable disparity in the weather.

Near Philadelphia, on the evening of the 19th of last month, *a north easter* set in, and continued through the following day with such violence and with such heavy rain as to keep my informant within doors. On the same day with us, it was almost calm, with some light variable airs however from the S. S. E., and once or twice a little rain. I give the words of a minute that I made the next day, and I believe it kept no person within doors in this quarter. D. T.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As it is made the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to make an annual report of the organization of new County Agricultural Societies, it is respectfully requested, that information be communicated to him, previous to the annual meeting in February, of any Societies which may have been organized during the present year; and it is desirable that all county Societies be represented at the annual meeting which will be held at Albany, on the 12th day of February next. The Secretary also solicits any information of importance to the agricultural interests of the State, in time to submit it at the annual meeting; and begs that his circular of Sept. may neither be forgotten, nor its object neglected.

J. P. BEEKMAN,
Cor. Sec N. Y. State Ag. Society.
Kinderhook, Columbia, Nov. 1, 1833.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I read with interest and pleasure, the communication of A. M. in your 43d No., relative to the manual labor School which has recently been established near Bristol, Penn. Every boy that is taught to use his hands in useful labor, promises to add something to the virtue, as well as the wealth of the community. I consider the practice, which is daily extending, of invigorating literary students by manual labor, and of infusing into them that true spirit of independence which results from one's consciousness that he can *help himself*, as one of the greatest modern improvements in education. But I protest against this being called an *Agricultural* School. It is professedly a school of theology. The *hands* may be taught to labor; but where is the intimation that the *head* is instructed in any one branch of science which is calculated to aid or improve that labor? We have many manual labor schools, but none that I consider agricultural;—many that profess to make agriculture a *practice*, but none that pretend to make it a *study*, a *paramount* study;—many that employ it as an exercise, or recreation, but none that teach it as a business which the pupil is to follow for life, and in which he ought to feel an ambition to excel. One business is all that a boy can be expected to learn well at a time; and if he is destined for the desk, or the bar, or expects, as many do, to live on the bread of idleness, I would not give a fig for all the scientific or practical knowledge which he will obtain in agriculture, beyond that obtained by a common laborer on a farm, however his health may be promoted, and his mind invigorated, by the manly exercises of the field. I commend the school, but dislike the name. Theological school, medical school, and law school, are terms that sufficiently imply the studies which are pursued in them; and young men who go to them for an education, do not expect to become farmers. And if they do, they will seldom find the instruction or the teachers that they stand in need of.

An agricultural, like other professional schools, should be devoted to a single object: It should be particularly a school for *Farmers*. We should scoff at the pretensions of a surgeon who had never studied anatomy. Geology is the anatomy of agriculture; nor is a knowledge of physiological science less important to the husbandman than to the medical practitioner. I hope yet to see a truly agricultural school established in our country, and in our state. I hope yet to see all the aid and all the light which science can afford given to agricultural labor; and I hope yet to see, especially, our young farmers better qualified, in such a school, for the higher duties of civil life, in order that these onerous burthens may no longer rest exclusively upon the shoulders of the lawyers. U.

For the Genesee Farmer.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co,—I think your correspondent D. B. is somewhat mistaken in his views respecting our Road Laws. The error is not in the laws so much as in the execution of them—at least such is my experience. Most of our overseers of highways are young men who think only sometimes, and full half of our labor is misapplied from want of intelligence and reflection in our overseers. They frequently begin to turnpike at the very edge of the track, and plough in the middle of the road; in this way we can never expect to have good roads, and our labor thus applied is worse than thrown away. If, instead of beginning near the track, they would begin near the fence on each side, and scrape the dirt into the middle of the road, and from year to year keep adding—we should soon have a good wide traveling track—but in the way it is commonly done, it is worse than labor lost. Our roads are from three to four rods wide—if they would begin to plough and scrape as far from the center as the road would admit, a few years would form a good road in most parts of our country. Another neglect of theirs is in not cutting up noxious weeds beside the roads—these, if suffered to scatter their seed, will soon infest the fields in their neighborhood.

Yours, &c. R. M. W.
Potter, Oct. 26, 1833.

For the Genesee Farmer.

TROUT FISHING.

Every disciple of that veteran trout catcher, good old Isaac Walton, has in the fall of the year, been tantalized by seeing multitudes of fine fish fully within his reach, but which no coaxing could persuade, or combinations of bait induce to swallow the hook: there they lay, sporting in the clear stream, and there the angler was reluctantly obliged to leave them. Such at least was the result of my early experience in fishing, but of late years I have adopted a mode of fall fishing, which renders a parcel of the beautifully speckled, but non-biting trout, one of the most agreeable sights imaginable. The Otisco lake near which I live, was formerly famous for its trout fishery, and at times in the month of October, at certain places on the shore where there was a fine clean gravelly bottom, the fish would collect in immense numbers, but would never take the bait, and endeavors to hook or spear them, were generally useless. They used also to enter the two inlets of the lake, small mill streams, and proceed upwards until a deep pool with a sandy bottom was fonnd, or ascending some spring brook, would deposit their spawn and return to the lake. To our shame however be it said, we have used the improved mode of fishing so effectually, that we have destroyed the goose that laid the golden eggs, or in other words have sadly reduced the numbers of the trout in the lake, and its streams, although now and then an occasion offers of making a pretty good haul. Necessity they say is the mother of invention, and the sight of so many fine fishes weighing from half a pound to three or four pounds, was a powerful incentive to the inventive faculties of an angler. And now Mr. Editor, I can see no impropriety in imagining that you are partaking of a farmer's fare under our roof, and that you have been persuaded to accompany me on a half day's excursion for the purpose of being regularly inducted into the mysteries of *trout snaring*.

The fall rains have filled the springs and the streams; and at light, on a clear frosty morning, we start on the excursion. Our apparatus is simple—several lines from six to ten feet in length, armed, not with hooks, but with about eighteen inches of fine strong brass wire made carefully into a slip-noose, the line furnished with a lead for sinking, constituting our fishing implements. We take a rifle for the purpose of shooting any squirrels or partridges we may see, and

with our pockets well lined with comestibles, a walk of fifteen minutes brings us to the brow of a hill overhanging the valley and the beautiful lake. The sun is about to rise, and the prospect disclosed on his first appearance is splendid.—Immediately below you lies an expanse of low lands densely wooded, in which the broad sweeps of the inlets can be clearly traced by the white gnarled arms of the Syacmores that line their margins. The mottled hues of the woodlands, their autumn livery being on, is interrupted here and there by a cluster of the green tops of the swamp pine, or the brilliant yellow of the tamerack. Beyond the valley, the blue hills swell up, stretching off in rounded summits, till the line is lost in the far south—to the right the lake lies quiet as a sleeping infant, over its surface a few curls of vapor are floating, light and white as the gossamer web. We descend the hill, plunge into the forest, and in a few minutes are near the bank of the first stream. Do you hear that slight ripple?—It is occasioned by a row of stakes driven across the stream where this spring brook enters from the hills, for the purpose of stopping the ascending trout, and compelling them to remain in the pool below. Now for our fishing rods. These tall slender birches answer well, and our lines and nooses appended, we are ready. Dont speak aloud, and tread lightly—one stealthy look over the edge of the bank—there's a sight to make the mouth of a trout-lover water—one, two, three, four, five, fifteen at least, noble fishes, lying about on the clear bottom of the pool, some indulging in their amatory propensities, while others, their heads turned up stream, are carelessly waving their broad red fins. It is well there are a few of the fallen leaves eddying over the surface of the water, they will assist in concealing our approach. Now, do as I do—drop your noose gently into the water, let it fall to the bottom immediately before the head of the fish you have selected for a prize—draw it gradually over his head—do not fear that the wire will alarm him—the wires are just back of the gills which is right—and now without showing ourselves, pull together. Good!—two glorious fellows floundering in the dry leaves. The snare draws hard, but it is sure; the wire may break, but it never slips. Prepare your noose again as at first. But shall we see the fishes again in the pool? Very likely we shall, as they have not seen us, and they will soon recover from the fright occasioned by the abduction of two of their number. Yes, they are there yet, and now for two of the largest. Well secured; but confound that twig—it has caught my line and compels me to show myself, and there goes the bevy of fishes altogether. Our lines are righted, and we must look up the fugitives under that bank of leaves, or that old log. Hah! look there; see, ostrich like, the tails of several sticking out from under the log. Will a wire thrown over the tail stick? Certainly; but like a trimmed hemlock drawn by the top, a trout taken tail first, pulls hard, I can assure you. The spotted rogues, how they struggle; but in vain—two more are fairly on the bank, and now for the remainder if we can find them. Yonder is a snorter, but so far under the bank that we cannot noose him? Never mind, let me lash my Spanish knife to the end of this pole with this piece of pack thread, and you shall see me spear him. I sometimes used a common fish spear, but it hurt my feelings to thrust the coarse rusty prongs through their delicate skin. The knife pierces them neatly, does its work thoroughly, and besides, as old Walton used to say when he run his hook slowly through his frog, it gives you an opportunity of showing that you love them. All ready?—there push the knife through the water, till the point almost touches the trout close to the gills—then strike quick, and hold firmly for a moment. That's enough—how the blood bubbles up—with a single convulsive struggle he turns up his yellow side, and sinks to the bottom. Now slip your noose over him and land him on the bank, which is easily done. Eight with the snare, and four with the knife, twenty pounds at least! Are you satisfied with your morning's work, or shall we follow the stream to the lake, making probably a few captures by the way. I think, Mr. Editor, you vote for a return, on the principle that too much of a good thing, which trout fishing certainly is, is good for nothing,—and gentle reader, while we are attending to the cooking and masticating some of our Apician morsels, with your leave, we bid you, farewell. W. G.

Otisco, October 1833.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR OCTOBER, 1833.

	10 A. M.				10 P. M.			
Days.	therm.	barometer.	winds.	sky	therm.	barometer	winds	sky
1	60	29,40	E	rain	62	29,25	W	cloudy
2	56	29,30	W	cloudy	50	29,30	S W	rain
3	52	29,40	W	fair	47	29,60	N W	cloudy
4	50	29,80	W	do	44	29,85	N	fair
5	68	29,85	S W	do	57	29,75	S W	do
6	50	29,70	S W	rain	57	29,70	S W	cloudy
7	61	29,65	S W	fair	57	29,45	S	rain
8	62	29,35	W	cloudy	58	29,40	W	cloudy
9	52	29,50	W	fair	56	29,40	W	fair
10	48	29,35	W	rain	40	29,65	W	do
11	46	29,75	SW	fair	48	29,50	S W	do
12	34	29,25		rain*	54	29,15	S	rain
13	52	29,15	N W	fair	44	29,30	N W	cloudy
14	56	29,55	W	do	46	29,65	W	fair
15	56	29,50	S W	do†	50	29,30	S	rain
16	56	29,25	S W	do	61	29,25	S W	do
17	64	29,05	S	cloudy	52	29,05	W	fair§
18	44	29,55	N W	do	42	29,70	N W	cloudy
19	46	29,95	W	fair	40	29,95	W	fair
20	45	29,90	S E	cloudy	42	29,75	E	do
21	48	29,60	S	do	46	29,45	S E	cloudy
22	46	29,35	W	do	52	29,25	S W	fair
23	54	29,25	S W	fair	46	29,30	S W	cloudy
24	57	29,05	W	do*	54	29,00	W	fair
25	54	29,00	W	do*	46	29,10	W	do
26	48	29,10	W	do	42	29,25	W	do
27	45	29,20	S W	rain	38	29,30	W	do
28	43	29,35	W	fair	36	29,40	W	do
29	38	29,40	W	do	32	29,50	W	do¶
30	34	29,80	S W	do‡	34	29,85	W	cloudy
31	33	29,95	W	cloudy	33	29,85	W	do

Means, Ther. 49.5—bar. 29.46—rain 1 4-10 in.
* High wind. † Spring water 53°. ‡ Snow 2 inches § Barometer 28.75 4 o'clock. ¶ Snowy and blustering all day

From the Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligencer.

SEEDING.

FRIEND KELLY—The season of *seed time* is one of great interest to the farmer—it may therefore be acceptable to those engaged in rural pursuits, to examine some prevalent notions relative to the best manner of preparing the soil for receiving the seed which is at this period of the year submitted to its bosom. One very common opinion is entertained by agriculturists in favor of *clod moldering*, as tending to protect the roots of the infant plant. They would much rather that their ground should be covered with clods, previous to the action of winter frosts, than that it should be left in the finest pulverized state. In the latter situation, they say, the hard lumps of earth become mellowed by freezing and thawing, the fine mold crumbles down over the roots of the winter grain, and not only protects them from the action of the frost, but furnishes an additional source of nourishment when the season for vegetation arrives. Plausible as the view may appear, its advocates seem to have adopted it on a superficial examination. For had they properly investigated the subject, they must have seen that a large portion of the surface of the soil covered with clods, was thereby rendered impervious to the blades of grain, which would be as completely obstructed, as if an equal number of stones had supplied the place of impenetrable lumps of earth. Hence much seed would be lost. But this is not the only objection to the system. That which remains, and which actually vegetates, cannot be supplied with a portion of nutriment in cloddy ground, equal to that which might be obtained from a soil in a finely pulverized and mellowed condition. In a few words, the most effectual mode of enabling the grain to resist the action of the frost is to give it strength and vigor—and in order to effect this desirable object, the following means I believe will prove efficacious.

1st. Let your ground be well manured,—observing the rule invariably, to sow no more than you have furnished with the requisite nourishment to insure a reasonable hope of a good crop. A farmer would be called a poor manager who would keep a half starved stock, without the necessary fodder; and yet there are many who annually plough up poor fields, which they are unable to manure, or supply the requisite food to the grain which they imprudently entrust to its bosom.

2d. Let your ground be well harrowed, and rendered level and mellow, taking care to shake out any lumps of manure that may have accumulated under the harrow. By this means the greatest possible quantity of the soil is brought into action, and consequently the greatest amount of pabulum is afforded to the infant plant.

3d. Let your winter crops, as well as all others, be put in in good season. As a general rule, wheat should always be sown by the first of the tenth month. The injury apprehended from the *fly in the fall*, will not be experienced one time in a thousand to grain thus sown, if the soil be good; but this insect will be very likely to appear in the *spring*, in wheat sown from the tenth to the middle of the month—in addition to which, the chance will be against your ground, being in good order to receive the seed. It will probably be put in hastily, and of course slovenly. By attending to the above rules, dictated by common sense, your dependence will be rational and well founded—and, by the blessing of Providence, your labor will in general be amply rewarded.

AGRICOLA.

AGENTS FOR FARMER.

Albany—W. Thorburn, Seedsman.
Bath—James Reed.
Ellicottville—Moses Beecher.
Wyoming—E. Scranton.
Shumla—F. D. Foster.

NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW.—The Philadelphia Gazette has announced a forthcoming "Quarterly Review," to be published in that city, and to be edited by Professor Vethake. From the eminent literary character which the Professor has attained, the public are entitled to indulge high expectations of the work; but we are gratified to learn, from undoubted authority, that although the Review is to be published in Philadelphia, the Professor will continue his residence among us, and that his relations with the University of New York will in no respect be altered or affected thereby. —*Com. Adv.*

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Monroe County Agricultural Society, Oct. 23, 1833, by H. M. WARD.

GENTLEMEN—I rise to address you on this occasion, with much embarrassment—resulting however, entirely from a conscious unfitness for the task which the kind partiality of your Secretary has imposed upon me, and not at all from a dread of meeting censure in an honest endeavor to instruct and please. I know the heart of a farmer, and that from you I shall stand in no danger of unkind remark or ungenerous criticism.

The occasion, gentlemen, which has called us together is one of generous exultation and of deep interest. Of exultation, showing as it does the progress we have already made in the paths of improvement; of interest, marking as it does the desire and the determination to make further advancement.

At such a time it may be well for us to review the progress we have already made: to consider the improvements which yet lie before us: and to examine the means we enjoy for their attainment.

With regard to the first, we can say, that we found a *wilderness*, and have converted it into a *fruitful field*. We have become acquainted with its soil and climate, and have ascertained what plants these will nurture and protect. We have cleared and enclosed our land. We have thrown aside our first rude set of utensils and have supplied their place with those suited to our improved circumstances. We have introduced better modes of tillage to our farms, and have stocked them with more valuable breeds of domestic animals. In a word, we have exchanged the character and condition of *first settlers*, for the comforts and conveniences of regular established communities. Instead of purchasing provisions from older settlements, we now market our half million bushels of wheat. The Log House has given place to the finished dwelling, or they stand side by side, representing the past and the present, showing at one glance what virtuous enterprise can consent to, and intelligent industry perform.

Such is a rapid sketch of a progress scarcely less rapid. Such is a faint picture of a scene which has passed before the eyes of many of us who are assembled here to-day.

Thus much we *have done.*

Let us now look at what remains to be accomplished to place us in the first rank of Agriculturists, a rank we *ought* to hold, a station we *shall* occupy if we do but justice to our rich soil and superior advantages.

I said, we had already introduced *better modes of tillage* than were at first adopted; this is true—but it is likewise true that there is yet much room for improvement. That great principle in Agriculture, *rotation in crops*, is too much neglected. From the character of our markets and the peculiar adaptedness of our soil to the cultivation of wheat, we cannot carry this principle into as complete operation as those can whose farms are divided more equally between a variety of crops—still we ought not entirely to lose sight of it. Without due attention to this, it will be impossible to keep our lands in good heart, spreading over so large a surface as many of them do, and devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of crops which most speedily impoverish the soil. With proper attention to it, varying our course of tillage as much as our circumstances will allow, we shall stand in less need of those manures with which we are at present scantily supplied.

Another subject demanding more attention is, *the preservation and proper disposal of our barn-yard manure.* This has been fitly called, "The Farmer's Bank,"—and certainly if he manages it well he will seldom have occasion to apply to any other. It is a bank that pays a good dividend on investments,—a liberal interest on deposits, and at the same time creates a "safety fund" in a rich and generous soil which no farmer need fear to rely upon.

It is now generally conceded that to make the most of this, it should be preserved with the least possible degree of fermentation; and when spread upon the land should be covered immediately, and so deep, as not to be disturbed by the plough or hoe during the growth of the plants which it is intended to nourish. And yet it is but too common to see it left, in the first place, to undergo a complete fermentation in the barn-yard, polluting the air with what ought to enrich the soil; and then, when the better half is lost by this neglect, to see the remainder, the mere husk, the refuse of what it was, spread on the surface of the field, or but partially covered, undergoing the process of bleaching; and there the roots of the plants are to seek it if they find it all, and to dispute possession with the sun and wind of what little nutriment it may yet contain. But this is an error which is fast being corrected, and it will soon be thought about as wise to ferment and bleach the hay we give our horses, as to perform the same operations on the food for our plants.

There are other means of preserving our farms in their present prosperous condition which deserve more attention than they have hitherto received. It cannot be too deeply impressed on our minds, that it is much more easy to *keep* lands rich than to *make* them so, much easier to prevent them from growing poor, than to recover them from sterility. Among those other means, is *the free use of mineral manures*, as plaster, marl and lime. The two last, I believe, have hardly had a trial with us. It may be doubtful whether *Lime*, on a soil like ours already abounding with it, would compensate in the increase of the crop, for the cost of its application. But marl of an excellent quality is found in many of our low lands, it can be cheaply and easily procured, and is worthy of a fair experiment. *Gypsum* or *Plaster* is even more abundant than marl, and may be used with the certainty of success; experiments with this have been largely tried, and their results may be at this moment seen in all parts of our country, in barns filled from the floor to the roof with the produce of the yellow harvest. Whatever doubts there may have been with regard to the expediency of using plaster, those doubts have vanished before the light of experience, and we can now urge upon farmers the free use of this mineral with unhesitating confidence.

The *quality of our Live Stock*, is a subject demanding more care than we have as yet bestowed upon it, although the exhibition of to-day gives cheering evidence that it is rapidly improving, and shows that our exertions in this branch of rural economy have met with most gratifying success. There is however, much room for farther improvement, and we are invited to it by the advantages which it offers, and the ease with which these advantages may be attained.

I might enlarge to almost any extent the list of desirable improvements, but my farming brethren are already engaged in them with so much zeal that it is unnecessary. I will however notice one more, which, though of less practical utility, is nevertheless worthy of a higher regard than it has hitherto received. I refer to *rural embellishments.* Our attention has been so exclusively directed to the substantial part of farming, that its ornamental has been almost entirely neglected. There is certainly a want of neatness, and good taste, in the form and construction of our buildings, and in the general arrangements of our homesteads, that might be remedied, without at all interfering with the more necessary duties of our profession. A few hours spent during the present or coming month in transplanting young trees from the forest to the ground around our dwellings would much improve their appearance. These are the cheapest of all rural ornaments. With care in selecting and setting them, choosing those that have been most exposed to the sun and wind, and planting them in a soil congenial to their natures, very few will fail of thriving.—Their cheapness is not their only recommendation—they are the most enduring memorials a man can leave behind him. The tree that you have planted to-day may stretch its broad branches and throw its grateful shade over the homes of your children's children, and stand as your graceful remembrancer long after your monument shall have wasted away.

Let us now look at *the facilities which we enjoy for making these improvements;* for it is not the part of enterprise but of indolence to rest contented with present attainments.

The first that I shall notice is, the Society whose anniversary we this day celebrate. If each agriculturist were to pursue his own solitary path to improvement, neither aided by or adding to the knowledge of others, and with that self-sufficiency belonging to conceited ignorance refuse the lessons which the skill and experience of others might teach him, and with that selfish secrecy belonging to other ages lock in his own bosom every improvement discovered by himself, it is evident that progress in the knowledge and practice of agriculture would be slow indeed.—But by combining our efforts, forming ourselves into an association, meeting as we have met to-day, it affords to each individual facilities for advancement which the solitary adventurer could never enjoy. And in no other course of improvement is combined effort more necessary, for the reason among others, that *every discovery in this science must be tested by experiment*, and experiments in agriculture make a great demand on time. The chimist may enter his laboratory and determine the truth or falsehood of a theory in a few days or hours, but it is not so with the farmer. His experiments require months and even years in their performance. For example, you wish to determine whether it is better to summer fallow for wheat, or to sow it after a spring

crop, and if the latter course is the best—what that crop shall be. Now it will require at least two full seasons to settle this point by experiment, which is the only way of ascertaining it.

By the aid of this Society you form the whole county into one broad, rich, experimental farm, with every quality of soil and every change of crop, subject to every variety of tillage; while our annual meetings present the results of various individual experiments—marking those which have been successful for observance and imitation.

Another benefit arising from the meeting of this Society is, the opportunity thus afforded to each farmer of comparing the produce of other farms with that of his own; of comparing different crops, and ascertaining their relative value, and different varieties of the same crop, and deciding with far more accuracy than he could otherwise do their respective merits, and selecting from the number those best suited to his purpose. The premiums awarded to the most successful cultivators of different crops, are likewise of essential service, as those who receive them, are bound to give an accurate account of the method of their cultivation, the soil in which they grow, and what preceded them, with all the other particulars having a bearing upon the result. Such accounts are obviously among the best sources of agricultural information, far superior to directions obtained from foreign sources, which may be fitted for other soils and other climates, but which often fail in ours. For this reason I would sooner consult the one who has received this day's premium on wheat, corn and potatoes as to the correct method of growing those crops, than the best cultivator of England. I should repose far less confidence in Loudon's directions for raising Mangel Wurtzel than in those of our respected President.

There are various other ways in which our association assists us, and adds both to the pleasure and profit of our pursuit, but I pass them to speak of what stands next in importance to agricultural societies, in the aid which it affords to those who are desirous of improvement. I refer to *Agricultural Papers.* These periodicals are intimately connected with the design of our society, recording all that is interesting and important in the transactions of our meetings, acting as a medium of communication with other parts of the country, and with kindred institutions. But to give to those publications their highest degree of interest and importance, farmers should answer the oft repeated request, and furnish for their columns the results of their individual experience and observation. Thus aided and conducted by those acquainted with our local wants and circumstances, I know of no source more rich in material for improvement, or more open to the means of every one.

I might mention, as another favorable circumstance, the light which science is throwing on agriculture—on the various constituents of our soils and plants—on vegetable Physiology, Pathology, and the numerous other subjects connected with the cultivation of the earth. But as these have been so lately discussed by one so much more competent, I will only detain you by making the general remark that it is to this source we are to look for the greatest advance in our art. It is science that must finish the work of improvement, which the experience of 6000 years, without her aid, has but begun. Her touch must unseal the eye of prejudice, her lips pour into the ear of ignorance, the lessons of wisdom, her hand must draw aside the veil, so far as it may be drawn aside, which hides the the secret workings of Nature, from the moment that her children burst from the clod, until they wave in the richness of the ripening harvest.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say (taking a little liberty with the words of the poet,) "Ye who love *farming* teach your sons to love it too." It argues no good to our profession that those who have grown rich by it, educate their sons for some other. This is wrong. If success in agriculture has furnished you with the means of giving your son a finished education, and an enlightened regard to his best interests disposes you so to employ those means, then educate him, but educate him for a farmer, and let him bring to the aid of that profession all that science can add to the lessons of his boy-hood. Let his increased intelligence repay to agriculture the debt you owe her.

And for what reason would you change his course of life? What occupation is there more pleasing in its pursuits or more rich in its reward? What path presents a smoother surface, or is *lengthened* to a longer span? or has thrown over its whole course from its commencement to its close the sunshine of more placid enjoyment? Where lies cradled more healthful infancy than in the home of the farmer? or where is heard a merrier laugh from the lips of joyous childhood? What employment gives to buoyant youth a frame mere vigorous or a heart more glad? or fills up manhood's active prime with more useful or more honorable toil? or shelters age in a more calm retreat, while on his silvered brow time leaves the foot prints of its lightest tread?

Wheatland Agricultural Society.

REPORT ON RED ROOT.

Sir—In compliance with the request of the town managers of the Wheatland Agricultural Society, I shall endeavor to communicate to you what practical knowledge I have of the red root weed, together with my method of destroying the same. In the first place a description of this noxious weed, and the time when it vegetates, may be of utility to those farmers who are but partially acquainted with it. The seed which is near enough to the surface (it being fully ascertained that those which are buried deep will remain dormant in the earth until they come near the surface) uniformly vegetates between the first of August and the first of November, if the land is lightly ploughed, or thoroughly harrowed.—When the plant first comes up it resembles flax or the common thistle, having two leaves nearly round, but they take an oblong form before the third leaf starts. In good land five or six branches generally start out close to the ground, early in the spring—the leaves resemble the Hysop. It begins to put forth its white blossoms the latter part of April, and by the middle of May some of the seeds are ripe. After it begins to blossom the branches divide and subdivide, having commonly three or four seeds at each, and generally some on the stalk at every leaf.—The seed is of a dark gray or brown color, a little smaller than cockle, shaped some like an acorn, is very hard and will remain in the ground several years if turned under deep. The root of the plant runs perpendicular in the earth and is of a bright red color. The best method which I have found to destroy this weed is by ploughing the ground light about the last of August, or the first of September, cultivate it with summer crops the season following; after which plough the ground as before and raise another summer crop—after which the land should be summer fallowed for a crop of wheat; where the weeds are not thick much care should be taken to gather and destroy them. Those which are not ripe when pulled, are frequently thrown down and the small fibres of the roots attach to the ground sufficiently to ripen the seeds.

LEVI LACY.

Wheatland, Oct. 12, 1833.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Messrs. Editors—The Trustees of Allegany College, in Meadville (Pa.) have adopted the *Manual Labor System*, and will re-open that institution on the first of November next. In so doing they show their coincidence in opinion with the remarks in No. 40 of Genesee Farmer, headed "Appropriate Education."

Please republish the following extract from the Report of a Committee by the Rev. Mr. Brunson. The deficiency of knowledge here alluded to is lamentable. There are two modes of correction—one by appropriate education in youth—the other by a general dissemination of agricultural knowledge through the medium of such useful periodicals as the Genesee Farmer. And the more general the circulation of your useful paper, the more zeal, interest and emulation will be excited in agricultural improvements.

Meadville.

A distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, who is also a practical agriculturist, says, that "in that state there are about 400 townships. In each of these townships there are at least *one hundred* farmers who experience an average loss of *fifty dollars* each, per annum, in consequence of lacking that chimical knowledge necessary for the judicious mixture of manures, and adapting them to the different kinds of soils, in order to obtain the greatest product, from the culture of different grasses, grains and vegetables. I have not a doubt," he says, "that the farmers in this state annually sustain a loss of $2,000,000 for the want of that knowledge of the practical uses and application of chimistry, geology, &c. which they might obtain in a Manual Labor Institution, and which most of them could not afford to procure elsewhere."

Again, it is a well known fact, that the breed of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. in this county, are not of the most valuable kind; and as it would cost no more to raise animals of good quality than those of poor, the farmer by improving the character of his stocks might be the gainer annually of from *fifty* to *one hundred* dollars, and in some instances even to the value of several hundred dollars: but by *not* thus improving, they of course sustain a loss to the same amount.

In addition to those items, we may enumerate the losses sustained from having a poor quality of fruits, grain, vegetables, &c. Good fruit requires no more cultivation, and occupies no more ground, than poor; and the same may be said of grains, grasses and vegetables. But the difference in the *value* of a crop of good or bad quality is certainly very great. The apples which grew on less than one acre of ground, being of a superior quality, brought in the New-York market $300, while the same amount of fruit, of ordinary quali-

ty, would not have brought $100. If a farmer raises 1000 bushels of wheat of a quality which will demand in market *six cents* per bushel more than ordinary wheat, he will gain *sixty dollars* in the value of his crop. If the difference in price should be *twelve* cents per bushel, the value of the crop would vary *one hundred and twenty* dollars. And the loss or gain in all these cases, depends on the ignorance or knowledge of the farmer, in reference to the best mode of cultivating the soil.

PRACTICAL EFFECT OF SEASONABLE FARMING.

I have heretofore enjoined the necessity of seasonable farming, because I have repeatedly compared the appearance of farms thus cultivated with others, perhaps naturally as good, but which, by a different course of management—that is, when all the work was done late in the season, or in other words, not until the owners were driven to it—the difference made in every instance is so manifest, and so much in favor of the "go ahead" farmer, that I have often been astonished that the example of the latter was not always followed. Reflections of this nature have occurred to every farmer of the least observation; and if there are some who yet *practice* delay in their work, I trust they will not also *advocate* it as the best method. It is not in one branch of agriculture alone that the effects of this kind of management have been observable; it extends through all the operations of the year, and uniformly results in this—while the one makes money, the other is gradually becoming poor. I now design to give a practical illustration of this rule, exactly as it has occurred in this vicinity, and as I mean to state simply *facts*, I trust no one will accuse me of exaggeration.

Within a few miles of my residence are two farmers, who each have a field of corn, and as I have often seen them at work in their respective lots during the season, I am enabled to state the method of cultivation pursued by each. First, the soil of both was that of our pine plain—a mixture of sand and gravel, but the largest proportion is sand. The two pieces were both sod, or land put down to grass; one had been in grass two years, the other longer, but in both, previous to ploughing, the grass was abundant and vigorous. If a choice had been offered me of either of the lots for a crop of corn, I would have selected the one which had been the longest in grass, not only on this account, but because I thought it more inclined to loam than the other lot. Now what I will call the best lot, for such I really conceive it to be, was ploughed late and with two horses. It then lay some time before planting, and the grass was beginning to sprout. It was now furrowed and planted. The corn as it came up had to encounter the grass, which had the start of it, and was permitted to grow sometime, so that at the first hoeing the former was small and sickly. However, at a late day this operation was performed, and before the last of the field was finished, the grass in the first part hoed had become vigorous. The plough was after this occasionally used, but never until the grass shoots were so numerous and large as to interfere with the young sprouts of corn. The field has now come to maturity, and if the owner gathers fifteen bushels to the acre, it will be more than he has a right to expect, and certainly as much as he can possibly gather from it.

We will now go to the other field, which has been subject to another kind of management, and see the difference in product. The poorest lot, as I call it, was not ploughed early, though in good season, with three stout horses. Immediately after the ploughing, the harrow was applied, and after that it was furrowed and planted. As soon as necessary the corn was ploughed & hoed; the plough was likewise used once or twice afterwards, and always in season, for the object was to keep the young plant clean of grass and weeds, and thus give it not only the entire surface of the ground for its growth, but the roots all the strength for their nourishment that the soil would afford. This field of corn having come to maturity, is a good, though not a heavy crop. It will yield, I think, between forty and fifty bushels to the acre. Comparing the two fields together, therefore, the advantage is two-thirds in favor of the seasonable farmer over his more tardy neighbor. Should I be asked which of these two farmers labored the hardest on his farm, I would answer promptly, the man who has the poorest piece of corn; because I notice he does all his work late, and is driven by it so that he is always in a hurry, while the other, taking "time by the forelock," seems to have plenty of leisure, and takes things easy. In circumstances they are much like their respective pieces of corn; and the disparity between them must become greater and greater, unless the the one will imitate the example of the other.

Reader, I have not amused you with a fictitious story. I have stated only the naked truth, without a particle of exaggeration; and it is not necessary for you to visit these two fields of corn to corroborate what I have said. You have only to look around you, and by drawing a comparison you will see the difference between a field of corn, or every other kind of grain on which the work has been done properly and in good season, and another where the labor has been performed not only out of season, but in an improper manner.—*Columbia Sentinel.* A.

From the New-Hampshire Spectator.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The culture of silk has of late been suggested to the American people as affording a prospect of reward to the cultivator of the New-England or the eastern states. If you think the following experiment worth an insertion in your paper, you may oblige some who wish for more information on this subject. I have made an experiment personally, and can attest the truth of every item that I communicate, for I have kept an exact diary of the whole experiment, and the result. I may be permitted to say in the outset, that I never have had an opportunity of attending any silk-worm establishment, and all the previous knowledge I have ever had, before commencing the experiment, was in 1831. I saw one silk-worm in the action of winding, and one other on the shelf, nearly ready to ascend the bushes to winter; and in 1832, one or two hundred about ten days old, reared by those who had no previous opportunity of seeing the development of the silk-worm, and were as unlearned as myself. This fact is only hinted at to prove that any person may, by diligent care, raise silk, if they never were acquainted with the art; yet, to make it profitable in the end, as in every other species of cultivation, a complete knowledge of the subject is undoubtedly necessary.

On the 20th June last past, my eggs were hatched. I counted out 1500, and a few more to supply the place of those that should die in the several stages, say from 50 to 100. These were uncounted. My calculation was to raise about 1500. By reason of the cold and rainy summer, the worms were retarded in their growth, as will always happen—warm and dry weather being the climate suited to the full perfection of the worm, and facilitates its growth and maturity; yet the food in either case will be about the same—the only difference will be the length of time required for the insect to eat the same quantity of leaves. The first cocoon was wound on the 38th day of the age of the silk-worm. After the fourth moulting, or in other words, shedding of their skin—for they skin four times during their life before they commence winding their balls or cocoons—they are usually about ten days in winding up their cocoons. Previous to their moulting the fourth time, I counted about 1450; so that 50 had died out of the 1500, beside the worms I held in reserve above stated. Of these 1450 worms, beside those that died during this last age of the worm, and during their winding, I counted 912 that remained on the shelves on the 40th day—585 on the 42d day—303 on the 43d day—186 on the 44th day—90 on the 45th day—43 on the 46th day—26 on the 47th day—13 on the 48th day. In ten days from the beginning of winding, all had wound their cocoons, except 13 worms. In four days more, these were all wound. The whole time the silk-worms were progressing through their several ages, each age designated by their moulting, including the winding, was 53 days—the usual time is from 42 to 45 days—retarded no doubt from the cold and dampness of the season. There died in the whole 257, during the several ages, till the completion of the cocoons. I had 1243 cocoons of all descriptions, and but few, say 15, that would not reel off. The reserved uncounted worms are not included in this estimate.

The weight of cocoons before reeling, and as soon as they were picked from the bushes, weighed 4 lbs. 5 oz. Twenty cocoons weighed precisely 1 oz.

Raw reeled silk,	6¼ ounces.
Raw silk,	1¼ ounce.

Making the whole product of silk nearly one half pound.

The weight of leaves consumed and wasted, was 75 lbs.

After I had found the quantity of leaves the 1500 worms consumed, I made a comparison with a statistical table communicated in a letter to the 20th Congress of the United States, by Hon. James Mease, on the method of rearing silk in Bavaria, and found by this table 20,000 silk-worms consumed 1000 lbs. mulberry leaves—exactly corresponding to 75 lbs. for every 1500 worms—and that from 7 to 10 lbs. of cocoons make a pound of raw or reeled silk—from this estimate the product of my experiment nearly coincides, for 4 lbs. and 5 oz. produced 7¼ ounces of silk. Nor does this estimate of the consumption of leaves and the product of silk, materially differ from the estimate and exact result of Count Dondolo—transmitted to Congress by the Hon. Richard Rush, then Secretary of State.

It will readily be perceived that the rearing of silk worms in our state is practicable, and with due management equals the product raised in Bavaria, and the careful management in the extensive laboratory of Count Dondolo, where eight ounces of eggs, or 160,000 worms are reared. In this laboratory the leaves are chopped, the thermometer regulates the temperature, and the barometer the dampness of the atmosphere; and every measure of precaution used to secure the worms from disease—by ventilation, by stoves, and by cleanliness. On reading these treatises, and observing all the nice directions contained therein, any person would almost shrink from the task, and become discouraged before they attempted to enter a field where so many obstacles seemed to threaten him. I have chopped no leaves—made no fire but once or twice, and then when the weather was extremely cold and damp for the season. I gave them what they would eat, and they appeared to know what to do with the leaves as well as any other insect, and not more at a loss about it.

I am fully of opinion that the culture of silk is as easily learned as any other kind of business or art—and that many families in every town would find as profitable reward for their labor as our rich farmers do, by correspondent care and exertion.

ELIAS FROST.

Plainfield, August 27, 1833.

From Fessenden's N. E. Farmer's Almanac.

FOOD FOR FATTING CATTLE.

It has been often said, and we believe correctly, that it is not profitable, generally speaking, to fatten cattle on any kind of grain. Lawrence, on Neat Cattle, asserts that "corn [by which is meant oats, barley, rye peas, beans, wheat, &c.] cannot be used in the fattening of bullocks and sheep except in seasons of superabundant plenty." Even Indian corn is often too costly food to be used solely or chiefly for the profitable fattening of cattle; and grass, hay and roots, are the materials which true economy requires.* It is, however, asserted, that beef fattened on oil cake, raw potatoes, turneps, &c. will not be so firm, nor of so good a quality, other things being equal, as that which is fattened on Indian corn. If that be true, it might be well to commence feeding with turneps, potatoes, &c. and give the animals richer food as they increase in fatness. An

* See a communication for the New-England Farmer, Vol. I. p. 234.

able writer observes that, "with respect to feeding, the first rule is, little at a time and often; because experience has shown that animals that eat much in a short time do not fatten so well as those which eat less, but more slowly and frequently. The second rule is to begin the course with cabbage and turneps; then to employ carrots and potatoes, and lastly, Indian, oat, or barley meal, the March bean, or the grey pea. These aliments ought to be varied five or six times a day, and oftener, if convenient; and instead of always reducing them to flour, there is an advantage in sometimes boiling them. A little salt, given daily, is very useful."

It would be advantageous to the community of farmers, if something like the following experiments were made and their results published. Let a number of cattle of similar or the same breed, age, propensity to fatten, as ascertained by hand, &c. &c. be fattened at the same time. Let one be fed entirely on potatoes raw, a second on the same root, steamed or boiled, a third be made one half or two thirds fat on potatoes, and his fatting completed with Indian corn; a fourth be fatted on Indian corn or corn meal; a fifth be fed with a mixture of all these kinds of food, given together in the same mess, or in different messes. The first food in the morning for the last mentioned bullock, might be a small quantity of potatoes, pumpkins or turneps; the second, ruta baga or carrots, mangel wurtzel or parsnips. Then, as the last course of the day's feast, give Indian meal, or other food, the richest you have. It would be well likewise to try the virtues of sweet apples. The most important object of such experiments, however, would be to ascertain whether the beef of cattle fattened on potatoes or other roots, raw or boiled or steamed, is *equal in quality* to that which is fattened on Indian corn. If not, whether an ox may not be made nearly fat enough for profit on roots and hay, his fatting completed on corn, and the flesh be as good as if he had been fattened *wholly* on corn. And if an ox partly fattened on roots, and his fattening completed on corn, gives as good beef as one wholly fed on corn, the question arises, *how long a time* will it require to give the beef its good qualities arising from the corn? We know, as respects swine, that farmers make them partly fat on any thing which they will devour, and then feed them for some time before they are killed with Indian corn or meal to "*harden the flesh*," as they express it. And perhaps the same process will answer as well for beef cattle. Some farmers say that the red or La Plata potatoe, given raw to swine, makes as good pork as that which is corn fed. Others say that any kind of potatoe, if steamed or boiled, will make as good pork as can be made of corn. If this be true of pork, it may be so of beef.

It is a truth, which has been confirmed by repeated experiments, that food for *swine*, fermented and *become a little acid*, will go farther, and fatten them faster, than *unfermented food* of the same quantity. But it is not, we believe, generally known in this country, that *acid food* is most valuable for neat cattle in certain circumstances. Mr. Bordley, (a celebrated American writer on Rural Economy,) however, asserts, that "Oxen made half fat, or in good plight, on grass or turneps, are then soon finished in France upon a *sour* food prepared as follows: *rye meal*, (buckwheat or Indian corn meal may be tried,) with water, is made into a *paste*, which in a few days *ferments* and becomes sour; this is then diluted with water and *thickened with hay* cut into chaff, which the oxen sometimes refuse the first day, but when dry they drink and prefer it. All the husbandmen are decidedly of opinion that they fatten much better because of the *acidity*. They give it thrice a day, and a large ox thus eats 22 lbs. a day. Maize [Indian] meal, or maize steeped till sour, should be tried. This sour mess is given during the last three weeks of their fattening, and they eat about 7½ bushels of meal, value four dollars.

Care should be taken that the process of fermentation be not carried too far. The paste should not become moldy, nor the liquid food in the slighted degree putrid. We think, moreover, that there is reason in waiting till animals become "half fat," or in good plight before they are fed with acid food. Acids, like alcohol, create appetite by stimulating the stomach, but if long continued, they weaken the digestive powers, and in time totally destroy the tone of the stomach. The animal will then be visited, with what in a human subject would be called dyspepsia, or a want of the power of digestion; fattening him will be out of the question, and he will be worth but little more than the value of his hide. The constitution of an ox may be destroyed by excessive eating, and it is only towards the close of his days, near the last stage of his preparation for the butcher, that he should be allowed to become an epicure, and indulged with as much as he can eat of rich and high seasoned food.

Store keep should neither be too rich nor too abundant; and if an ox is once made fat, and then loses his flesh, he is like one of Pharaoh's lean kine, the more he devours, the leaner he becomes. If young cattle are kept in rich pastures in summer, and poor fodder in winter, somtimes stuffed, at other times starved, they lose their disposition to fatten. To such cattle Mr. Lawrence alludes when he says, "It is extremely imprudent indolently to continue at high keep animals which do not thrive; I advert chiefly to individuals, with which the first loss is always the least." "Stock cattle," said Mr. Bordley, "are *kept*, others are fattened. The feeding is different. Cattle kept, need no kind of grain, nor even *hay*, unless to cows about calving time. Straw, with any *juicy* food, such as roots or *drank*,* abundantly suffices for keeping cattle in heart through the winter, provided they are sheltered from cold rains. Mr. Bakewell kept his fine cattle on *straw and turneps* in winter." "A *drank for keeping* cattle may be made thus:—roots, chaff, or cut straw and salt, boiled together with a good quantity of water; the roots cut or mashed. The cattle drink the water, and eat the rest. Drank for *fattening* cattle thus: roots, meal, flax-seed, chaff, or cut straw and salt, well boiled together in a plenty of water. If given warm, not hot, it is better." The same author says—"Hay, meal, and linseed jelly, with drank, must be excellent food in stall fattening. Linseed-jelly is thus made: seven quarts of water to one of flax-seed, steeped in a part of the water 48 hours; then add the remaining water, cold, and boil it *gently* two hours, stirring constantly to prevent burning. It is cooled in tubs, and given mixed with any meal, bran, or cut chaff. Each bullock (large) has two quarts of *jelly* a day; equal to a little more than *one quart of seed in four days*."

* The word *drank* is given us by Count Rumford, for distinguishing this composition from common water.

SAUERKRAUT, OR SALTED CABBAGE.

It is only ten or fifteen years since this article was introduced on board British ships of war, as an article possessed of valuable anti-scorbutic properties. Experience proving it to be valuable for the above mentioned qualities, it is still retained in their supplies. It has long been in use on board of German and Dutch national vessels, as well as merchant ships, the crews of which, even during the longest voyages, remain perfectly free from scorbutic complaints. From time immemorial it has formed a favorite standing dish to the robust inhabitants of the north of Europe during their long and rigorous winters. It is recommended by cheapness, savor, salubrity, and simplicity of preparation. Cabbage should be taken that has sustained two or three white frosts previous to its being gathered. Sound compact heads should be chosen; the green and imperfect leaves should be carefully removed, each head divided, and the stalk cut out, then sliced fine with an instrument made for the purpose; a suitable tub, barrel shaped, should be prepared. After cutting, it should be salted with the proportion of a pint of fine salt to the bushel of cabbage, well intermingled, which may then be gradually packed in the tub pressing it continually with an appropriate wooden rammer. It should then be covered with a circular board two inches less in diameter than the tub, and a weight of 20 or 30 lbs. placed on it. In two weeks it will undergo the acetous fermentation, when it will be fit for use. Attention should be paid to it every week to skim the froth from the brine, to wash the board, stone, and sides of the tub. When Sauerkraut is taken out of the tub to cook, it should always be washed with fresh water, and cooked without the addition of any other vegetable. A piece of fat pork, beef, or a fat goose, enclosed with the Sauerkraut in a close tin vessel and stewed three hours, forms an excellent dish, and is the more valuable as it can be had at the season of the year, and under circumstances that vegetables cannot be procured.

NEW YOKK MARKET.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 9.

Ashes $4 50a$5 05. Flour—Western 5 69a 75, and fancy brands 81 cents. Hops have sold freely within a day or two at 22a24½c. for 1st sort, 5 or 6000 bales in all. Sales Genesee Wheat at 1,20; Rye at 80a81 cts.: Northern Corn at 74a 75 cts.; Barley 70cts.—*Jour. of Com.*

Rochester Prices Current.

Wheat, per bu.	87½	Apples,	25a37½
Flour, per brl.	5 00	Lard, cwt.	8 00
Pork, mess, brl.	16 00	Cheese do	5a7 00
do prime do	13 00	Butter	12½a15
Beef per cwt.	2a3 00	Hams do	8a9 00
Oats,	28	Pot Ash, cwt.	3 75
Corn,	50	Pearls,	4a4 25
Rye,	62	Hides, cwt.	5 00
Barley,	50a56	Sol. Leather,	19a22 00
Hay, per ton,	9a10 00	Harness do	25 00
Grass Seed,	1 50	Upper p side, drs'd	2 25
Potatoes,	19	Bundle do-	300a350

MONOE GARDEN AND NURSERY,

GREECE, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses. Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

Also, a few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis or Phillipine Mulberry, the white Italian Mulberry by the hundred or thousand, English Hawthorn Quicks, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mostly of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large Green House well filled with a large collection of choice Green-House Plants in good condition.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and packages delivered in Rochester or at the mouth of Genesee River.

ASA ROWE.

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS.

HIGHLY important and useful improvement in securing Frame buildings against the effects of the external atmosphere.

The subscriber is owner and proprietor of the Patent, taken out in 1832, by Ebenezer Mix, Esq., of Batavia, for his very important improvement in securing houses and other farm buildings against the effects of *heat*, *frost* and *moisture* in the atmosphere.

This improvement was noticed in the Genesee Farmer, in the fall of 1832, and is now offered to the public notice. Its cheapness and importance to the comfort of buildings, strongly recommend it to the attention of a discerning community.

By this improvement the great and long desired point, of disarming the external atmosphere of its unpleasant effects upon the comfort and well being of families is very fully attained.

Applications to the subscriber, post paid, inclosing the inconsiderable equivalent of five dollars, will procure for the applicant the privilege with instructions for using the said Patent-right in the erection of one single building or dwelling house.

oct 5-6m JOHN LOWBER.

Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1833.

DISEASE AND ITS CAUSES.

The editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser and Advocate, gives the following interesting sketch of a lecture delivered in that city on Monday evening.

Mr. Whitlaw delivered a lecture last evening at the Chatham street Chapel, to a very respectable, though not *very* numerous audience.

We listened to him with great attention, and though he took a wide range in his subjects, in time, and in the various countries of the world, he confined himself generally to the great object he had in view, namely, to show that most of the diseases to which the human system is subjected, arise from impure diet. He read from the Bible, in the book of Numbers, several of the prohibitions with regard to food, showing their wisdom, and proving from them that Moses was of the same opinion afterwards put forth by the celebrated Linnæus, and now urged as above mentioned by Mr. Whitlaw. He declared that fat was very unwholesome, because it was generally produced by a diseased state of the animal; and contended that most of our kine, sheep, &c., were fed from land badly manured and rank with weeds. Rank manure, when proceeding from street and stable exuviæ, he particularly reprobated. He stated many facts to prove that many of the constitutional diseases of England, were owing to the coarse manure used. The influenza particularly was caused, Mr. W. thought, by the yellow butter cup. In wet seasons it did not so much prevail, but in dry seasons it created an unwholesome atmosphere, which spread disease throughout the country. He instanced Holland as one of the healthiest countries of Europe, which he said was owing to a law obliging the farmers to clear their fields from weeds. Butter to the amount of £500,000 sterling was imported into England from Holland annually—he had been present at an examination of some Irish and Holland butter; the latter was perfectly sweet, while the former was so rancid as to almost injure the person who examined it, by the effluvia, although they were of the same age.

He spoke of the yellow fat of our meat at some seasons, which he argued was occasioned by the cattle eating the butter cup.—The great importance of a supply of wholesome water to this city was strongly urged as well as that of pure milk. Mr. W. stated that he had not lost a patient out of 100 which he had treated for consumption, from March 1832 to March last, and it was principally owing to the careful manner in which he had prepared the soil, and raised nothing for their use but from the cleanest white clover, blue grass and timothy.

EDUCATION.

"THERE can be nothing new in an article on education," is the thought that will occur to most of my readers while looking at the title. Yet read it, ladies, before pronouncing it dull. It was written expressly for your benefit. The title would doubtless have been more appropriate, had it been "a woman's views of education."

It is in forming the minds of the children that the grand effort must be made to eradicate the prejudice that has so long denied to females an equality of intellect.

"He shall rule over thee," was, in reference to the social condition of man and woman, to be the punishment of Eve's transgression; but remember it is not said he shall have more mind or more knowledge than his helpmate. Authority over the men, therefore, must never be usurped; but still, women may, if they will exert their talents, and the opportunities nature has furnished, obtain an influence in society that will be paramount to authority. They may enjoy the luxuries of wealth without enduring the labor to acquire it, and the honor of office, without feeling its cares, and the glory of victory, without suffering the dangers of the battle. All this they may obtain, and enjoy, if they are careful to train their young sons to industry, and teach them knowledge and inspire them with the spirit of enterprise and the love of excellence. Which is the most celebrated and illustrious in history—the Gracchi, or their mother? When women become fully aware of the important part they may act in forming the mind and character of the young, of the mighty trust and treasure thus placed at their disposal, and for their benefit, they will more sedulously avail themselves of their privilege; and when men connect with the recollection of maternal tenderness, the recollection also, that to the same kind parent they are indebted for their impressions of truth, and love and knowledge—their ideas, energies, virtues---that the same soft voice which soothed their childish sorrows, and cheered their childish sports, breathed also those precepts that have rightly, and in wisdom directed their manhood—then the rights, the character and the intellect of woman will be fully vindicated.—*Mrs. Hale.*

HEAT OF ANIMALS.—The heat of the human body will raise the mercury of the thermometer to about 93 degrees. That of other animals varies very widely. A writer in the Juvenile Rambler observes that the heat of some fishes and reptiles is below 50 while that of some birds is as high as 110. The wolf comes nearest to man in this respect, his heat being 96. The dog, cat, hog, sheep and ox are from 100 to 103, the shark 83, the whale, 104, the house sparrow and the robin sometimes 111, which is the maximum, so far as we know. It is curious to observe that the Arctic wolf has a reasonable advantage of 9 degrees over the wolf of our own latitude.—*Bost. Jour.*

FIGS IN NEW ENGLAND.---The Nantucket Inquirer says there is in one of the gardens of that Island, a flourishing Fig tree, the fruit of which has come to maturity.—The Hartford Times mentions another in that city, as heavily burthened with fruit, some of which has grown ripe and proves very good. It would be rather singular if at this late day N. England should become the home of this fine fruit. This may not seem altogether improbable when we consider that it flourishes not only in Spain, which lies in the same latitude with our Middle States, but in France, which lies all North of the latitude of Boston. It is not native here, we grant, but that is true also of many other valuable trees and plants which have become acclimated here and elsewhere. In England scarce any thing is native but the oak. The vine itself was brought into France from the East by the Romans, and so was the cherry tree. The olive, which now flourishes so universally came from the neighborhood of Mount Taurus; and the Chinese, for a long time kept to themselves almost exclusively the orange, the lemon, the white mulberry. The peach which grows very well in Maine, is, we believe, of Persian origin. In a word, we cannot decide, without trying, whether N. E. or the Middle States, may not cultivate the Fig. We only know that cultivation will do a great deal which nature did not seem to intend accomplishing without human instrumentality; and those results are the *premiums* she pays to the ingenuity and the industry of man.—*Ib.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—The Baron de Merogues has presented to the French Institute in manuscript, a voluminous work under the title of "Researches of the causes of the Riches and the Poverty of Nations." The following extracts are from this work They are derived from his own observations:

"In 1826, the ratio of the poor to the population in the United States of America was 1 to 76. This ratio is the mean of the following subdivisions:—In Pennsylvania, principally agricultural, 1 in 88; in Delaware, ditto, 1 in 78; in the State of N Y., 1 in 74."

In Europe the following are the proportions in the various countries, from observations made in those countries:

"Portugal (1821) principally agriculture,	1 in 98
Wurtumburg, (1818) ditto,	1 in 63
France, (1826) agricult. and commerce,	1 in 34
Venitian States, (1823) commerce,	1 in 27
Great Britain, (1826) manufactues and commerce,	1 in 13
Holland, (1826) commerce,	1 in 10
Belgium, (1826) manufactures and agriculture,	1 in 8."

The following interesting comparison shows the proportion of the depraved part of the population, between London and Paris, in 1830, with the development of industry:

"Population of London, within the liberties, 1,330,000; ditto Paris, without the banlieus, or within the walls, 574,338.

Individuals, without the means of existence,	London,	20,000
	Paris,	10,000
Women of the town,	London,	75,000
	Paris,	12,000
Pick pockets, thieves, smugglers, &c.,	London	15,000
	Paris,	9,000
Receivers of stolen goods,	London,	3,000
	Paris,	600
Beggars,	London,	16,000
	Paris,	9,000
Total	London	220,000
	Paris,	40,000
From whence it follows that depravity is in	London,	170 in 1,000
	Paris,	52 in 1,000

The police arrested in London alone 72,824, or 1 inhabitant in 18."—[American Sentinel.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.—We are credibly informed that the Delaware and Raritan Canal, running from New Brunswick to Bordentown, will be opened for navigation the ensuing spring. When this is done not only will sloops be able to ply between this city and Philadelphia by going half the distance they are obliged to go at present, but they *may run from Stonington, Conn. to the interior of North Carolina, without once entering the open sea.* The course will be through Long Island Sound and the harbor and bay of New York and Princess Bay to New Brunswick; and thence thro' the Delaware and Raritan canal, about 30 miles to the Delaware river; down the Delaware to Delaware city; thence through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, 13½ miles to the head of Chesapeake Bay; down Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk, thence through the Dismal Swamp Canal to the interior of North Carolina.—[*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Poetry and consumptions are the most flattering of diseases.